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Miscellaneous.

The Roanoke Island Defeat.

Last week, Col. B. S. Gaither, Chairman of the Roanoke Island Investigating Committee, of the House of Representatives, submitted the following report. He also submitted a very voluminous mass of testimony, covering five hundred and thirty-four manuscript pages, which he desired to be received and laid on the table without reading. The report of the committee, exclusive of the testimony, (which embraces Gov. Wise's "Report of the 21st,") was ordered to be printed:

REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred a resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing them to require and report the causes and circumstances of the capitulation of Roanoke Island, have had the same under consideration, and have given all the facts and circumstances connected with the defences of said Island and its adjacent waters, and of the capitulation of the 8th of February, a most elaborate investigation.

The committee find, that on the 21st day of August, 1861, Brig. Gen. Gatlin was ordered to the command of the Department of North Carolina, and the coast defences of that State. On the 29th of September, Brig. Gen. D. H. Hill was assigned to duty in North Carolina, and charged with the defences of said portion of that State lying between Albemarle Sound and Neuse River and Pamlico Sound, including those waters, and was directed to report to Brig. Gen. Gatlin.

On the 16th of November, Brig. Gen. L. O'B. Branch was directed to relieve Brig. Gen. Hill in command of his district in North Carolina.

On the 21st of December, that part of North Carolina, east of the Chowan river, together with the counties of Washington and Tyrrell, was at the request of the proper authorities of North Carolina, separated from the remainder, and constituted into a military district, under Brig. Gen. H. A. Wise, and attached to the command of Maj. Gen. Huger, commanding the department of Norfolk. At the time therefore of the surrender of Roanoke Island, on the 8th of February, 1862, it was within the military district of Brig. Gen. Wise, and attached to the command of Maj. Gen. Huger.

The military defences of Roanoke Island and its adjacent waters on the said 8th of February, 1862, consisted of Fort Bartow, the most southern of the defences on the west side of the Island, a sand fort well covered with turf, having six long 32 pound guns in embrasure, and three 32 pounders *en barbette*.

The next is Fort Blanchard, on the same side of the Island, about two and one-half miles from Fort Bartow, a semi-circular sand fort, turfed, and mounting four 32 pounders en barbette.

Next on the same side, and about twelve hundred yards from Fort Blanchard, is Fort Huger. This is a turfed sand fort, running along the line of the beach and closed in the rear by a low breast-work, with a barquette for infantry. It contained eight 32 pound guns in embrasure, two rifled 32 pounders en barbette and two small 32 pounders en barbette on the right.

About three miles below Fort Bartow, on the east side of the Island, was a battery of 32 pound guns, en barbette, at a point known as Midgett's Hammock.

In the centre of the Island, about two miles from Fort Bartow, and a mile from Midgett's Hammock, was a redoubt or breastwork thrown across the road, about 70 or 80 feet long, with embrasures for 3 guns, on the right of which was a swamp, on the left a marsh, the redoubt reaching nearly between them, and facing to the South.

On the Tyrrell side, on the main land, nearly opposite to Fort Huger, was Fort Forrest, mounting seven 32 pounders.

In addition to these defences on the shore and on the Island, there was a barrier of piles, extending from the east side of Fulker Shoals towards the Island. Its object was to compel vessels passing on the west side of the Island to approach within the reach of the shore batteries, but up to the 8th of February there was a span of 1,700 yards open opposite fort Bartow. Some vessels had been sunk and piles driven on the west side of Fulker Shoals, to obstruct the channel between that shoal and the main land, which comprise all the defences, either upon the land or in the waters adjacent.

The entire military force stationed upon the Island prior to, and at the time of the late engagement, consisted of the 8th regiment North Carolina Volunteers, under the command of Col. J. V. Jordan; and three companies of the 17th regiment N. C. Troops, under the command of Maj. G. H. Hill. After manning the several Forts, on the 7th of February, there were but 1,024 men left, and 200 of them were upon the sick list. On the morning of the 7th of February, Brig. Gen. Wise sent from Nags Head, under command of Lieut. Col. Anderson, a reinforcement numbering some 450 men. This does not include the command of Lieut Col. Green and Maj. Fry, both of whom reached the scene of action after the battle was closed. The committee do not think there was any intentional delay in the landing of the commands of Col. Green and Maj. Fry. The former, Col. Green, exhibited great anxiety to get into the fight, when he did land, and acted with great gallantry in the skirmish he did have with the enemy in the vicinity of the camps. The whole under the command of Brig. Gen. Wise, who upon the 7th and 8th of February was at Nags Head, four miles distant from the Island, confined to a sick bed and entirely disabled from participating in the action in person. The immediate command, therefore, devolved upon Col. H. M. Shaw, the senior officer present.

On the 6th of February, it was discovered that the enemy's fleet was in Pamlico Sound, South of Roanoke Island, and apparently intending to attack the forces upon the Island. Col. Shaw immediately communicated the fact to Brig. Gen. Wise, and issued orders for the disposition of his troops, preparatoy to an engagement. The points at which it was supposed the enemy would attempt to land troops, were Ashby's and Pugh's landings Ashby's is situated on the West side of the Island, about two miles South of Fort Bartow, and Pugh's on the same side, about two miles South of Ashby's. On the night of the 6th, or early on the morning of the 7th, a detachment with one piece of artilley was sent to Pugh's landing, and one with two pices of artillery was sent to Ashby's, and the remainder of the forces were stationed in the immediate vicinity of Ashby's. On the morning of the 7th the enemy's fleet passed by both the landings, and proceeded toward Fort Bartow, and the detachment of infantry stationed at Pugh's immediately fell back to the vicinity of Ashby's landing and joined the detachments there, all under the command of Col. J. V. Jordan.

In the sound, between Roanoke Island and the main land, on the Tyrrel side, Commodore Lynch, with his squadron of 7 vessels, had taken position, and at 11 o'clock the enemy's fleet, consisting of about 30 gunboats and schooners, advanced in ten divisions, the rear one having the schooners and transports in tow. The advance and attacking division again subdivided, one assailing the squadron and the other firing upon the Fort, with nine-inch, ten-inch and eleven-inch shell, spherical case, a few round shot and every variety of rifled projectiles. The Fort replied with but four guns, which were all that could be brought to bear, and after striking the foremost vessel several times, the fleet fell back, so as to mask one of the guns of the Fort, leaving but three to reply to the fire of the whole fleet. The bombardment continued throughout the day, and the enemy retired at dark. The squadron under the command of Commodore Lynch, sustained their position most gallantly, and only retired after exhausting all their ammunition, and having lost the steamer Curlew and the Forest disabled. Fort Bartow sustained considerable damage from the fire of the day, but the injuries were partially repaired by next morning, and the fort put in a state of defence.

About 8½ o'clock on the morning of the 7th, the enemy sent off from their transports about 25 men in a launch, apparently to take soundings, who were fired upon and retreated. Whereupon, two large steamers having in tow each 30 boats filled with troops, approaching the Island under the protection of their gunboats, at a point North of Ashby's landing, and known as Haymon's, and did effect a landing. The point selected, was out of reach of the field pieces at Ashby's, and defended by a swamp from the advance of our infantry, protected by the shot and shell thrown from their gun boats. Our whole force threupon withdrew from Ashby's and took position at the redoubt or breastwork and and placed in battery the three field pieces, with the necessary men, under the respective commands of Capt. Schemerhorn, Lieuts. Kinney and Seldon. Two companies of the 8th and two of the 31st placed at the redoubt to support the artillery—three companies of the Wise Legion deployed to the right and left as skirmishers—the remainder of the infantry in position 300 yards in the rear of the redoubt as a reserve.

The enemy landed some fifteen thousand men with artillery, and at 7 o'clock, A. M., of the 8th, opened fire upon the redoubt, which was replied to immediately w[illegible] great spirit, and the action soon beca[illegible] general, and was continued without int[illegible] ruption for more than five hours, when t[illegible] enemy succeeded in deploying a large for[illegible] on either side of our line, flanking ea[illegible] wing. The order was then given by C[illegible] Shaw, to spike the guns in the batter[illegible] and to retreat to the northern end of th[illegible] Island. The guns were spiked and th[illegible] whole force fell back to the camps. Du[illegible] ring the engagement at the redoubt, the enemy's fleet attempted to advance up Croa[illegible] tan Sound, which brought on a desultory en[illegible] gagement between Fort Bartow and the fleet, which continued up to halt after 12 o'clock, when the commanding officer was informed that the land defences had been forced, and the position of the fort turned; he thereupon ordered the guns to be disabled, and the ammunition destroyed, which was done and the fort abandoned. The same thing was done at Fort Blanchard and Huger, and the forces from all the forts were marched in good order to the camp. The enemy took possession of the redoubts and forts immediately, and proceeded in pursuit, with great caution, towards the northern end of the Island, in force, deploying so as to surround our forces at the camps. Col. Shaw having arrived with his whole force at his camps, in time to have saved his whole command, if transports had been furnished; but none were there, and, finding himself surrounded, by a greatly superior force, upon the open Island, with no field works to protect him, and having lost his only three field pieces at the redoubt, had either to make an idle display of courage, in fighting the foe at such immense disadvantage to the sacrifice of his command, or to capitulate and surrender as prisoneas of war. He wisely determined upon the latter alternative.

The loss on our side in killed and wounded and missing is as follows: Killed 23, wounded 58, missing 62. The loss of the 46th and 59th Virginia volunteers is, killed 6, wounded 28, missing 19. That of the 8th and 31st and 2d North Carolina Troops is 16 killed, 30 wounded, and 43 missing. Of the engineer department, Lieut Seldon killed—who had patriotically volunteered his services in the line, was assigned to the command of the six-pounder which he handled with so much skill as to produce immense havoc in the enemy's ranks, and to elicit the admiration of all who witnessed it. Unhappily, however, that gallant officer received a rifle ball in the head, and he fell without a groan. The loss of the enemy was in killed and wounded at least 900 men, and the probability is a much larger number.

The foregoing is a brief and concise view of the defences of Roanoke Island and of the adjacent waters; the number of troops engaged in its defence on the 7th and 8th of February, and the circumstances of the capitulation thereof on February 8. The Committee are satisfied that Col. Shaw held possession of that post as long as he could have done so without a useless sacrifice of human life. That on the 7th and 8th the officers and men in Fort Bartow displayed great coolness, courage and persevering efforts to sustain their position and drive back the enemy's fleet.

In the battle of the 8th of February, at the redoubt, the officers and men exhibited a cool and deliberate courage, worthy of veterans in the service, and sustained their position under an uniterrupted and deadly fire, for more than five hours, repulsing the enemy in three separate and distinct charges, and only withdrew from the deadly conflict after exhausting their ammunition for their artillery, and being surrounded and flanked by more than ten times their number. Instead of the result being "deeply humiliating," it was one of the most brilliant and gallant actions of the war; and in the language of their absent Commanding General, "both officers and men fought firmly, cooly, efficiently, and as long as humanity would allow." The committee are satisfied that the whole command did their duty, and they do not feel at liberty to designate any particular acts of companies or of individuals. But in simple justice to Col. Shaw, upon whom devolved the command, by reason of the extreme illness of his superior, General Wise, and who has been censured for the result, the Committee take pleasure in stating that there is no foundation for any just reflection upon him. He, upon the 7th of February, after disposing of his infantry force, and finding that the enemy did not intend landing, repaired immediately in person to Fort Bartow, where the bombardment was progressing, and made his way into the Fort amidst the most imminent danger from shot and shell, and and there remained, encouraging the men and assisting as far as he was able, until he discovered the enemy intended to effect a landing below, when he left the Fort under the same dangerous circumstances of the morning, to take command of the infantry in person; and upon the 8th, at the redoubt, he commanded in person, sharing the dangers of his men for more than five hours with a firmness, coolness, and bravery worthy of the position he occupied.

Immediately upon the secession of the State of North Carolina from the government of the United States, and the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, the authorities of the State commenced the construction of fortifications at Hatteras and Oregon inlets, [illegible] other points upon her coast which were not completed when the State transferred her forts, arsenals, army, navy and coast defences to the Confederate government.—Shortly thereafter the attack was made upon Forts Hatteras and Clark, and they were taken, and the fortifications at Oregon inlet were abandoned, and the armament, stores and ammunition were removed to Roanoke Island. The enemy immediately appeared in force in Pamlico Sound, the waters of which are connected with Albemarle and Currituck Sounds by means of the two smaller Sounds of Croatan and Roanoke. The Island of Roanoke being situated between these two latter sounds, commanding the channels of each, became, upon the fall of Hatteras and the abandonment of Oregon inlet, only second in importance to Fortress Monroe. That Island then became the key which unlocked all North-eastern North Carolina to the enemy, and exposed Portsmouth and Norfolk, to a rear approach, of the most imminent danger. In the language of Brigadier Gen. Wise, "that such is the importance and value, in a military point of view, of Roanoke Island, that it ought to have been defended by all the means in the power of the Government It was the key to all the rear defences of Norfolk. It unlocked two sounds—Albemarle and Currituck; eight rivers—the North-west Pasquotank, the Perquimmans, the Little, the Chowan, the Roanoke and the Alligator; four canals—the Albemarle and Chesapeake, the Dismal Swamp, the North-west canal and the Suffolk; two railroads—the Petersburg and Norfolk and the Seaboard and Roanoke. It guarded four-fifths of all Norfolk's supplies of corn, pork and forage, and it cut the command of Gen. Huger off from all of its most efficient transportation. It endangers the substence of his whole army, threatens the Navy Yard at Gosport, and to cut off Norfolk from Richmond, and both from Railroad communication with the South. It lodges the enemy in a safe harbor from the storms of Hatteras, gives them a rendezvous, and a large, rich range of supplies, and the command of the seaboard from Oregon Inlet to Cape Henry. It should have been defended at the expense of 20,000 men and of many millions of dollars."

The committee are of the opinion that the Island of Roanoke was a military post of great importance, that it might have been placed in a state of defence against any reasonable force, with the expenditure of money and labor, supposed to be within the means of the government; that the same was not done, and the defences constructed were wholly inadequate for its protection from an attack, either by land or water; and the committee have no difficulty in assigning as the cause of our disaster and defeat, on the 8th of February, the want of the necessary defences upon the Island, the adjacent waters, and upon the mainland upon the Tyrell side; the want of necessary field artillery, armament and ammunition, and the great and unpardonable deficiency of men, together with the entire want of transportation, by which the whole command might have been conveyed from the Island after the defeat at the battery. But the committee have had much difficulty in locating the responsibility for the neglect of this exceedingly important point, owing to the fact that the command of that Island has been transferred so frequently from one military commander to another, between the time that the Confederate government became responsible for the coast defences of North Carolina and the attack upon that Island on the 7th of February, 1862. That Island, upon the fall of Hatteras, was taken possession of by Col. Wright under instruction from Gen. Huger, and the principal defences constructed under the authority and direction of General Huger, who assumed jurisdiction over the Island, although it was within the military command of Gen. Gatlin.—Afterwards Brig. Gen. D. H. Hill was assigned for a short time to the immediate command of that post, who immediately entered upon his duty, made an examination of the defences in person, and was making active preparation for putting the Island in a state of defence, when he was suddenly superseded, and Brig. Gen. Branch given the command. It does not appear in evidence that General Branch ever visited the Island, or made any move towards its defence. He, however, was superseded by Brig. Gen. Wise, about the 1st of January, 1862, who immediately proceeded to the Island in person, about the 6th of January, spent several days in a reconnoisance of the Island and its defences, and in examining the adjacent waters, with a view of constructing obstructions in Croatan Sound to prevent the passage of a hostile fleet; and from that moment up to the 7th of Feb'y, the committee are satisfied, that General Wise has devoted his whole time in a zealous, energetic and indefatigable effort to place that Island in a state of defence, and has done all and every thing in his power, with the means he had at his command, to effect this important object. At Norfolk, upon the 2d of January, on his way to Roanoke Island, he met an express from Col. Shaw, (who was then in the immediate and temporary command of the Island) to Gen. Huger, informing him of the defenceless state of the Island, and urging the necessity of strengthening Fort Bartow, by mounting other guns, obstructing Croatan Sound and making requisitions for ammunition, pile driver, and other things necessary. Gen. Wise endorsed and approved of the requisition, and seconded the demands of Col. Shaw.

Gen. Wise arrived at Roanoke Island upon the 6th, and assumed command at that point upon the 7th of Feb., 1862. After making a reconnoisance of the Island and its defences, Gen. Wise, on the 13th January, informed Gen. Huger, "that Roanoke Island was in a defenceless condition and in presence of a very formidable enemy's force. The Burnside expedition is reported to have sailed. Independent of that, the force now at Hatteras inlet, can pass or take Roanoke Island, and pardon me for saying that, I respectfully differ from the opinion you expressed in your orders of to-day, that to prevent the enemy's gunboats from passing the marshes at the south end, will also prevent any landing.—Batteries at the marshes are vitally essential to prevent the gunboats from passing into Croatan Sound, they will not prevent the landing on the south and east end of the Island. At least 3,000 infantry are needed on the Island and a considerable force, say 1,500 men, are needed on the beach, and if the enemy pass Roanoke, 5,000 at least are necessary to fight them on the tongues of land on the north side of Albemarle Sound. We need on the beach and on the Island at least 8 field pieces and the carriages and caissons necessary. We require 32 horses for the artillery. We need at least 6 heavy pieces at the south end marshes and 2 at least at Fleetwood point." On the same day Gen Wise addressed the Secretary of War, in which he says, that "It is very important that my Legion should be forwarded as speedy as possible. The defences of Roanoke Island, which is the key of all the rear defences of Norfolk, and its canals and railroads, is committed to my charge, and I have just returned from a reconnoissance of that point. It is now utterly defenceless. No preparations have been made there at all adequate. Gen. Huger has given me a large authority to do whatsoever is necessary, and has advised what he deems proper in my command; but we have very limited means and not half time enough to prepare to meet an enemy, who is now almost in immediate presence, in very formidable force. Twice the number of my Legion is necessary, and I beg that the place of my 3d regiment may speedily be filled or that it may be restored." On the 15th January, 1862, Gen. Wise writes to the Secretary of War: "I am sure you will not adjudge me importunate, when I inform you that I returned from Roanoke Island to Norfolk last Saturday. I hastened back after a short reconnoisance to *Headquarters* and apprised the Department, *that there are no defences there*, no adequate preparation whatever to meet the enemy, and to forward all the means in my reach as speedily as possible, to make the key of all the rear of Norfolk, with its canals and railroads safe. Inside of Hatteras inlet I found 24 vessels of light draft, eight of which at least are steamers, said to carry four guns each. They are, at farthest, but 30 miles from Roanoke Island, and can reach there in four hours or less, to attack five small gunboats under Capt. Lynch and four small land batteries, wholly inefficient. Any boat drawing seven feet of water, or less, can pass the Croatan Sound as far off as 1½ miles from any battery, and the enemy's guns can silence our batteries there in a very short time. Neither battery is casemated, and our men now there are untrained to heavy pieces mounted on navy carriages. The moment the enemy passes Croaton Channel, the North landing river, North river, Pasquotank, Chowan, Roanoke, Alligator, and Scuppernong rivers, and the Dismal Swamp and Albemarle and Chesapeake canals will be blockaded effectually, and Norfolk and Portsmouth will be cut off from supplies of corn, pork and forage. The force at Hatteras is independent of the Burnside expedition. No matter where the latter is, the former is amply sufficient, to capture or pass Roanoke Island in any 12 hours. Let me say, then, sir, that if we are to wait for powder from Richmond, until we are attacked at that Island, that attack will be a capture, and our defeat will precede our supply of ammunition. The case is too urgent for me to delay speaking this out plainly at once;" and in another part of the same letter, he says: "We want ammunition and men. In a word, almost every preparation has to be made. Delay is defeat now at Roanoke Island; and with present means, Capt. Lynch and I combined cannot guarantee successful defence for a day. I beg, sir, that you will urge this upon the Navy Department, and believe that I am not superserviceable in this urgency."

Gen. Wise, finding that his written appeals for aid in the defences of the Island to Head quarters at Norfolk and to the Department at Richmond were neglected, and treated with indifference, repaired in person to Richmond, and called upon the Secretary of War, and urged in the most importunate manner, the absolute necessity of strengthening the defences upon that Island, with additional men, armament and ammunition. The Secretary of War replied verbally to his appeals for reinforcements, that he had not the men to spare for his command. Gen. Wise urged upon the Secretary that Gen. Huger had about 15,000 men in front of Norfolk lying idle in camp for eight months, and that a considerable portion of them could be spared for the defence of the rear of Norfolk, and especially, as his (General Wise's) district supplied Norfolk and his army with nearly or quite all of his corn, pork and forage, that reinforcements at Roanoke Island were as absolutely necessary to the defence at Norfolk as forces in its front, and that particular or special posts should not be allowed to monopolize nearly all the men, powder and supplies." In reply to all his urgent appeals for the means of defence, General Wise, on the 22d January, received the following military order No. 17:

"Brigadier General Henry A. Wise, Provisional Army, will immediately proceed to Roanoke Island, North Carolina, and assume command of the Confederate States troops at that place.

By command of the Sec'y of War.
(Signed) JOHN WITHERS,
Asst. Adj. General."

It is apparent to the committee, from the correspondent on file of Gen. Wise with the Secretary of War, Gen. Huger, his superior officer, the Governor of North Carolina, and other persons, that he was fully alive to the importance of Roanoke Island, and has devoted his whole time and energies and means to the defences of that position; and that he is no way responsible for the unfortunate disaster which befel our forces upon that Island on the 7th and 8th of February. But the committee cannot say the same in reference to the efforts of the Secretary of War and the Commanding Officer at Norfolk, Gen. Huger. It is apparent, that the Island of Roanoke was important for the defence of Norfolk, and that Gen. Huger had under his command at that point upwards of 15,000 men, a large supply of armament and ammunition, and could have thrown in a few hours a large reinforcement upon Roanoke Island, and that himself and the Secretary of War had timely notice of the entire inadequacy of the defences, the want of men and munitions of war, and the threatening attitude of the enemy. But Gen. Huger and the Secretary of War paid no practical attention to those urgent appeals of Gen. Wise, sent forward none of his important requisitions, and permitted Gen. Wise and his inconsiderable force to remain to meet at least fifteen thousand men well armed and equipped.—If the Secretary of War and the Commanding General at Norfolk had not the means to reinforce Gen. Wise, why was he not ordered to abandon his position, and save his command; but upon the contrary, he was required to remain, and sacrifice his command, with no means in his insulated position, to make his escape in case of defeat. The Committee, from the testimony, are therefore constrained to report, that, whatever of blame and responsibility is justly attributable to any one for the defeat of our troops at Roanoke Island, on the 8th of February, 1862, should attach to Major General B. Huger and the late Secretary of War—J. P. Benjamin.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. S. GAITHER, Chairman.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

After the battle of Newbern, (says the Richmond Dispatch) which resulted in the defeat of our forces at that point, some charges of unsoldierly conduct were preferred against Lieut. M. D. Craton, by Col. James Sinclair. This led to the call of a Court of Inquiry, which was held, with the result indicated, at the camp of Brig. Gen. Ransom, March 31st, 1862, by virtue of the following order:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF N. C.,
March 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.

At the request of Col. James Sinclair and Lt. Col. M. D. Craton, 35th regiment N. C. Troops, a Court of Inquiry will assemble on Monday, 31st March, 1862, at the camp of Brig. Gen. Ransom, to examine into the circumstances connected with the conduct of the above officers in the late battle below Newbern, and report upon the merits of the same. The court will sit without regard to hours.

Details for the Court.

Brig Gen. Robert Ransom; Col. Clingman, 25th Reg. N C. Troops; Lt. Col. Robert H. Cowan, 3d Reg. N. C. Troops; Lt. J. S. E. Miller, 1st Reg. N. C. Troops, Judge Advocate.

By command of
[Signed] MAJ. GEN. T. H. HOLMES.
ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G.

By a special order from Maj. Gen. Holmes, dated March 29th, 1862, Lieut. Col. R. H. Cowan, 3d regiment N. C. Troops, was relieved from duty on the Court of Inquiry, and Lieut Col. Meares, of the 18th regiment N. C. Troops, appointed to act in his stead.

The court met pursuant to the above order, and heard the testimony of Gen. L. O'B. Branch; Capt. Thos. B. Brem, 10th Reg. N. C. Troops; Capt. J. H. Kelly 35th Reg. N. C. Troops; 1st Lieutenant Thomas J. Oates, Adjutant 35th N. C. Troops; Col. R. Campbell, 7th N. C. Troops; Capt. H. M. Dixon, 35th N. C. Troops; Maj. Petway, 35th N. C. Troops, and Col. C. C. Lee, 37th N. C. Troops; and there being no further evidence to introduce, the Court was closed, and after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the facts as follows in regard to Col. Sinclair; That Col Sinclair took his proper position during the engagement, was calm and cool throughout, and remained there until the right wing of his regiment, which was separated from the left by a section of artillery and an independent company, gave way; that he went towards a portion of the retreating men and ordered them back to their entrenchments, and then took his original position; that he afterwards received the order to retreat, and gave the order to his regiment; that the retreat of his regiment to the camp of Col. Vance was confused and not orderly; that the regiment was formed there and conducted in tolerable order to the railroad, where he give the order to his regiment to get on the cars, this without authority; that after the regiment was ordered off the cars by Gen. Branch and formed, the retreat was conducted in order, until the report of pursuit by the enemy's cavalry; that he then consulted with his men as to the surrender, stating that Col. Lee recommended a surrender, whereas Col. Lee advised no such course, but, on the contrary, urged them to make a stand; that Col. Sinclair afterwards assisted in the formation of a rear guard and offered to remain with Col. Lee and the rear guard, and after the correction made by Col. Lee, encouraged the men to fight and not surrender; that after the regiment was again formed the retreat was orderly to the end.

From these facts the court forms the opinion (as it has not the right to approve or disapprove of the conduct of Col. Sinclair on the occasion) that, under the present emergencies of the service, no further proceeding is now necessary in the case.

R. RANSOM, Brig. General,
President.

JOHN R. S. MILLER, 1st Lt. and Adj't 1st N. C. T., Judge Advocate.

The same court heard the testimony of Gen. L. O'B. Branch, Capt. Thos. H. Brem, Maj. O. C. Petway, 2d Lieut. W. H. P. Langston, 35th N. C. Troops; 1st Lieut. J. R. Warwick, 36th N. C. Troops; and there being no further evidence to introduce, Lieut. Col. Craton requested to have the accompanying order, granting a leave of absence, attached to the proceedings, thereby showing that he was desirous of being with his regiment on the day of battle, although his leave had not expired by two or three days.

The court was then closed and proceeded to deliberate. After mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, the court finds the facts as follows:

That Lieut. Col. Craton was on leave of absence which had not expired, joined his regiment before the battle commenced, was in his proper position during the engagement, and rallied the militia at one time, and subsequently his own men, when giving way, afterwards joined the main body of his regiment with a portion of his command, continued with it during his retreat, assisted in forming it at different points, continued with it in his proper position until reaching the town of Newbern,

then left it temporarily and rejoined it in its further retreat until a report came of pursuit by the enemy's cavalry; a consultation was called, and a proposal made to surrender, and a majority of the officers and men present favoring the proposal, Col. Craton protested against the surrender, and said they should not surrender him, and left. The court is, therefore, of the opinion that no further proceedings are necessary in the case.

R. RANSOM, Brig Gen'l.,
President.

JOHN R. S. MILLER, 1st Lt. and Adj't 1st N. C. T. Judge Advocate.

"WE HAVE NOT BORNE ARMS."

The bare conjecture of the possibility of the enemy reaching Richmond has been enough to develop the meanness and cowardice of a number of our bogus patriots, who are now intent to save their carcasses and property, and who congratulate themselves that they have not committed themselves in any way that the enemy can reach them, *as "they have not borne arms."* We do not invent this wretched congratulation to put in the mouth of any man. We have heard it from the lips of a man who had boasted a while ago that he "brought on secession," and who, day and night, from telegraph office to War Department, and from street corner to street corner, has gone about complaining that our troops are cowards; and that separation with the Yankees should be made wide and impassable by the living hell of an endless war.

It is sickening to see the amount of time-serving and truckling meanness in a considerable portion of human creatures. Any one who saw the display of tergiversation last Spring in Washington city, in which fire-eaters suddenly became petitioners for office under Lincoln, and hot-blooded secessionists were transformed into "hen hussies" to take care of their women and children, may be prepared to witness in Richmond, if it should ever be occupied by the Yankees, similar displays on the part of "original disunionists," whose only part in the war has been "to bring it on," to talk belligerently at the telegraph office, to hanker around the War Department, and to spit fire on the street corners.

Some of these brave street-corner politicians are constantly giving desperate advice to others; and while rich Mr. Fire-Eater is advising all penniless men to leave their families to starve and fight "for liberty," no sooner is his own name enrolled for the militia than he puts a pitch plaster on his back, sneaks by stealth up to the Board of Exemptions, and gets a cirtificate of exemption for weakness of the spine. So Mr. Fire-Eater "does not bear arms," and, although he has been writing political tracts all his life, or in some way firing the Southern heart, or preaching orally damnation to the Yankees, he expects, should they get to Richmond, to save his money, stocks and plate because "he has not committed himself in any way that the enemy can reach him."

Richmond Examiner.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1862.

WANTED, at this office, an apprentice to the printing business.

THE 12th VOLUME.

This day we enter upon the 12th volume of the *People's Press*. It is unnecessary to multiply words and make fair promises for the future, as the character of this paper is well known. We shall endeavor to make the *Press* more and more worthy of the liberal patronage bestowed upon it heretofore; and as a newspaper,—a faithful chronicler of all passing events worth knowing,—it shall not be surpassed.

Although the times are sadly out of joint at present, yet we hope for a brighter future, and enter upon the new volume with an almost daily increasing list of subscribers. Our list is now considerably larger than at any previous time. There are, however, a number of delinquents on our books whom we have been indulging for years, and we hope our friends will settle all old accounts now, without delay.

The junior has withdrawn from the editorial department, and has assumed the sole control of the mechanical department.

☞ In this issue will be found the Report of the Congressional Investigating Committee, in regard to the Roanoke Island affair.—The decision of the Court of Inquiry respecting some charges preferred against Lieut. Cratan.—Burnside's official report of the battle at Newbern.—An interesting account of the fight at South Mills, near Elizabeth City, and further particulars of the affair below Trenton.

THE CONSCRIPT ACT.—In another column we publish the regulations of the War Department, published by authority, for the information of the people. We see it estimated that this State will be called upon to furnish about 20,000 conscripts, and as North Carolina has now about 50,000 men in service, she will thus have furnished 70,000,—considerable more than her quota, it strikes us, at a glance.

North Carolina will do her duty, but too much should not be required of her. The Convention, now in session, will, no doubt, investigate this matter.

SALT.—We have received several letters from a distance, inquiring the price of salt in this place. We will answer all by saying that the quantity of salt in this place is very limited, and in a few days there probably will be none to be had at any price, except perhaps County Salt, which will be sold in small quantities to the citizens of the county.

☞ Jno. P. Vest, Esq., it will be seen, offers for sale a lot of salt.

ARMS ARRIVED.—It is stated that a Confederate steamer arrived at a Confederate port last week, with a large cargo of small arms, cannon, powder, &c.

CHURCH BELLS NOT NEEDED.—The Spirit of the Age says that the church bells of Raleigh were tendered to the government, and the response was that they were not needed or desired at present.—"But if the exigencies of the service should require such a sacrifice, the Government will be glad to avail itself of the patriotic offer made."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the Charlotte Bulletin that an accident occurred on the N. C. Railroad, about ten miles South of Salisbury, on the 28th ult. Four box cars, loaded with soldiers, ran off the track, damaging the cars badly, and wounding a number of soldiers, some of them seriously. There were three entire companies on board. The entire track was torn up while running on a heavy down grade.

The Fall of New Orleans.

It is surprisingly strange with what apparent ease some of our *strong-holds* on the sea-coast fall into the hands of the enemy; and the fall of New Orleans is the most terrible blow of all, which surrenders to the enemy the great outlet of the Mississippi, and cuts off from the Confederacy the States of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. With the loss of Texas we will lose her beef cattle for the army, and it is stated that 200,000 beeves were being driven in the direction of New Orleans, when that city fell. With Louisiana we lose its supplies of sugar and molasses.

If Memphis falls, the Mississippi will be entirely open to the enemy, and Missouri also be cut off from the Southern Confederacy.

The Raleigh Standard sums up the particulars of the fall of the Crescent City as follows:

"The passage of one or two of the enemy's gunboats above Fort Jackson was effected on Friday last, which produced intense excitement in New Orleans.

All the cotton and the steamboats not used for removing coin and other valuables were destroyed at once. The fact that the two heavy iron-clad batteries, the Louisiana and Mississippi were there to confront the enemy, led the public off from the scene of action to hope that New Orleans was still safe. It was known too that the government had expended a large amount of money and labor for the defence of that City, and the public were assured that if Forts Jackson and St. Phillip were silenced or taken, that still more formidable fortifications lay between them and the City, which rendered it impregnable.

Subsequent rumors represented the enemy before the city, but still some hoped the Cresent City was safe. Our last mails however have removed all doubt, and the public must yeld to the settled assurance, sad as it is, that *New Orleans has fallen.*

Official dispatches received at Richmond on Monday morning, confirm its fall. The enemy approached the city in gunboats and demanded a surrender. Gen. Lovell refused to surrender, but evacuated the city with his troops, falling back to Camp Moore, on the Jackson Railroad, after destroying cotton and stores which he was unable to remove. The iron-clad steamer Mississippi was burnt to prevent her falling into the possession of the enemy.

There is a rumor that the iron-clad steamer Louisiana was sunk by the first fire of the enemy's mortar boats.

Surrender of Fort Macon.

The State papers of Wednesday bring us the intelligence of the conditional surrender of Fort Macon, on terms honorable to the garrison. The surrender was made on Friday last, and the garrison proceeded to Wilmington.

Our men were all paroled, and the officers allowed to retain their swords.—Our loss during the siege was 7 killed and 30 wounded.

PARTIZAN RANGERS.

The late Congress passed an act authorizing the President to commission officers to form bands of Partizan Rangers, in companies, batalions or regiments and to be entitled to the same pay, &c., as other officers and soldiers.

This, no doubt, will prove a very valuable branch of the service, in cutting off supplies, in driving back and harrassing the enemy in various ways, when he advances into the interior. We should prepare in time in North Carolina, and form bands of Partizan Rangers without delay, for the enemy is near enough, having already invaded the Eastern portion of the State, and the probability is an attempt will be made during the summer, to invade the Western counties. It is bad policy to "lock the stable door after the horse is stolen!"—Now is the time to prepare.

Force of the Confederacy.

A Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald, gives the following as the force of the Confederacy:

Total population 12,091,072. White males between the ages of 18 and 35, 1,507,769. Disciplined troops in the field, March 1st, not counting those newly raised or in camps of instruction, 467,000. Additional troops being raised and in camp of instruction to be in the field by May 1st, 250,000. Total number of troops which will be in the field 717,000.

The conscript, of course, will bring a great many additional troops into the field, and may increase our force to 1,000,000.

This estimate puts the number of troops from North Carolina at 56,000.

"In the above enumeration of total population they include the "tories," or "Lincolnites," as they call them—i. e., Unionists—in the State of Kentucky, 640,000, Maryland, 230,000; Missouri, 592,000; and Tennessee, 555,000. This part of the population of the South, amounting to 2,197,000 deducted from the 12,000,000, would leave a secession population of above 9,894,072, which is, probably, the utmost strength of the Confederacy. Of these their slaves amount to nearly four millions (3,953,524 having increased from 3,200,000 since 1850) and their fighting men to a million and a half (1,507,769,) leaving of white non-combatants four and a half millions (4,432,779,) to attend to the plantations and transact all other business, in connection with the slaves. The above enumeration of able-bodied men does not include those in the States of Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and Virginia, who are Unionists whether they are serving in the Union army or not. After putting in the field their army of 700,000 men, the South will still have at home, of men capable of bearing arms, nearly as many more—namely 501,269 men."

CONFISCATION.—The Lincoln Congress has under consideration the subject of confiscating the property of Southerners, in case the South is subjugated.

A Republican caucus was held on the 28d in the capitol, and the sense of the caucus was in favor of discriminating against leading rebels in the confiscation of all kinds of property.

☞ Strict military law is enforced at Newbern and heavy earthworks have been thrown up there, commanding all the approaches to the town.

☞ Latest accounts state that Buell is not dead, and that Gen. Beauregard effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—We regret to learn from the Asheville News, that the Lincolnites from East Tennessee are committing depredations and giving our people in the West some trouble. Since the declaration of martial law over East Tennessee by President Davis, the disaffected of that region have flocked over into the Laurel Mountains, and it is supposed that nearly 1,000 are in Madison County. They have robbed a number of persons and houses, and a Mr. Davis was brutally murdered for refusing to deliver up his gun. Companies from Madison and Buncombe have gone to attack them. We hope to hear soon that they have killed or captured them, or driven them from the State.—*Standard.*

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention passed an ordinance on Saturday last, authorizing the *inauguration* of the Governor elected at the next August election; to take place on the second Monday of September next, and continuing Gov. Clark in office until that time.

But little of interest transpired on Monday, says the Standard:

"The most of the session was consumed upon the ordinance to exempt the people called Quakers from military duty. An amendment requiring each one of them subject to military duty to pay $100 in lieu of the service, passed by a vote of 37 to 31.

The subject was still under discussion when the Convention went into secret session."

THE WAR TAX IN THE NORTH.

The "War Tax" bill meets with intense opposition in the North. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes of it:

The tax bill is an awful affair. It will raise an enormous amount of money or destroy a vast amount of business—one or the other. It will pass Congress. The public debt by the first of July will be $1,500,000,000. That is the calculation of the chief auditor of the Treasury. I think it is short of reality. The public really know little of what is the true condition of the finances. They will find it out hereafter, when they are called upon to pay the interest of the public debt. The principal no person expects to be paid.

The Secretary of War says that the increased transportation required by the advance in the enemy's territory has increased the war expenses to five millions per day—more than the printing machine has power to supply.

Negroes for Hire.

PERSONS wishing to hire Negroes, till the first of October next, will do well to call on me at the Salem Hotel.

F. A. MANNONI.

Salem, May 1, 1862. 1t-pd.

SALT.

THE undersigned having a lot of SALT on hand, offers it for sale.

JOHN P. VEST.

Salem, May 2, 1862. 1-tf.

WANTED.

A GOOD Shoe and Boot maker, to whom fair wages will be paid. He must come well recommended as to character, sobriety and industry. Apply to MOSS, ANDERSON & CO.

Clemmonsville, N. C. April 26, 1862, 1-4t.

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS.—From the Charlotte Bulletin of yesterday, we glean the following:

At latest accounts the city was not yet in the hands of the Yankees. Their gunboats, failing to silence the forts, dashed by them, and are in front of the city, which they have not yet sufficient force to occupy, being unable to bring up their transports.

Butler was busy preparing for an advance on New Orleans.

News of the Week.

In the battle at South Mills, it appears that our loss was only 10 killed and 20 wounded. The commander of the enemy it is asserted was killed, but whether it was Gen. Reno or Col. Hawkins, is not certain. It is said we captured 20 prisoners, 200 stand of arms, and 1,100 pounds of powder.

There are no indications of an early advance from Newbern by Burnside. When his fortifications there are completed, we incline to the belief that he will move off to some other point. The Neuse will soon be in no condition, on account of low water, to move his gunboats up the river.

Reports from Missouri state that Gen. Seigel, of the Federal army, had died of pneumonia. Doubts have been recently expressed that Gen. Buell was in the battle at Pittsburg or Shiloh, but the Louisville papers state he arrived at Pittsburg on Sunday night, and was in the battle of Monday. The rumors of his death appear to gather strength, notwithstanding the report that he had telegraphed his wife that he was unharmed.

From Nashville the report is that 4,000 Kentuckians had revolted and left the army in disgust and gone home. It is also said, that there are 9,000 sick Yankee soldiers in that place, and that they with the stores, &c., were being removed from Nashville to Bowling Green. All doubtful.

It is also rumored that the Federal troops at New Madrid had left and gone up the Tennessee river to reinforce the army there. This is likely, as the indications are that all the available force of the Yankees in the West will be concentrated at some point on the river to march immediately upon Memphis without attacking Corinth.

The rumor that Nashville or Huntsville had been taken by Gen. Kirby Smith is not confirmed.

Our loss in the battles of Shiloh and Pittsburg is said to have been 1,800 killed and 8,000 wounded and missing. The Yankee loss from 12 to 20,000. If so, it was the most deadly conflict which ever occurred on the continent, we believe.

Gen. Price had resigned his position as Major General of the Missouri State Troops. He is, however, a Major General in the Confederate service.—Gens. Breckinridge and Hindman have been appointed Major Generals, Ad't. Gen. Jordan, a Brigadier and Capt. Jack Morgan, a Colonel. The people of Nashville are still defiant towards the enemy.

Gen. McDowell is said to be advancing with 30,000 men from the Rappahannock upon Richmond, and it is rumored that Gen. Banks has left the valley with the same number, to effect a junction with him in Louisa or Caroline Counties. It is also believed that Gen. Jackson is moving towards Richmond, to join his forces with those under Gens. Ewell, Pettigrew, Field and others, to give the enemy battle in Louisa. Gen. Jackson will no doubt be ready for them. Immense results depend upon the approaching contest near Richmond. Some, however, believe that McClellan will still move upon Norfolk first.

THE SOUTH.—There is nothing new from Savannah. Yankee prisoners recently taken say that at the bombardment of Fort Pulaski seventeen Federals were killed and one of the garrison. The walls of the fort were not breached.

The enemy is increasing his strength on the Rappahannock. Yesterday five steamers with canal boats in tow and all crowded with soldiers, passed up the Rappahannock, and we understand were as high up as Port Royal when last heard from. Port Royal is about twenty-five miles below Fredericksburg.

Enquirer.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN.—We learn that Gen. George B. Crittenden has sent in his resignation to the War Department, his intention being to retire from the service and remove to Texas. He is displeased at the treatment he has met with at the hands of the Government authorities.

Memphis Appeal.

Capt. J. Thomas Wheat, of the 1st Louisiana Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, was a son of the Rev. Dr. Wheat, late Professor in the University of North Carolina. His age was 82.

STOCKS.—North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds head the list at Richmond, being quoted at 108½. Virginia 96.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH AND WEST.

Special from the Savannah Republican.]

MEMPHIS, April 25.—The Louisville Journal, of the 17th inst., says the Federal Congress has ordered an investigation of the surprise of the Federal forces at Shiloh. The indignation of the people at the unnecessary and heavy loss of life, through the surprise, is said to be great throughout the North.

It is reported, says the Journal, that Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, has resigned, owing to political differences with the administration.

Matters at Corinth and the neighborhood remain as they were at the date of my last dispatch. There is no prospect of a renewal of the fight.

The Federals seem to have taken a second thought at Fort Pillow. Accounts just received from the fort report all as quiet.

Executive Department N. Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, April 28, 1862.

General Order No. 6.

ALL COMPANIES AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNOR to be raised prior to the passage of the law known as the "Conscription Bill," must come to Camp Mangum, near this City, before the 17th day of May, otherwise they will not be received. All those not in by that time will be subject to the War Department under that law, and had better remain at home till ordered by that Department.

By order of Gov. CLARK:

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant Gen.

FIGHT NEAR SOUTH MILLS, N. C.

We learn, says the Norfolk Day Book, of the 21st, that the enemy landed in a force supposed to be from five to eight thousand, at Richardson's Landing, some three or four miles the other side of South Mills, on Saturday last. Col. Wright, with a portion of the 3d Georgia Regiment, and Capt. McComas' company of artillery, in all about 500 men, met them at this point, while on their march, and the artillery suddenly emerged from their concealed position when the enemy were within 400 yards of them, and opened a deadly fire upon them, with grape and canister. This was about 11 o'clock on Saturday, and from this time until 5 o'clock, p. m., the battle raged, our small force repeatedly falling back, until they got behind their entrenchments, where they made a stand, and sent off for reinforcements.

It is said the resistance by our troops was of the most determined nature, and kept the enemy back much longer than it was thought possible to do, in view of his overpowering numbers.

We lost 15 killed and about 50 wounded. Among the killed is Capt. McComas, of the artillery company, and Lieut. Harris, of the 3d Georgia.

Col. Wright's forces had fallen back to the "Half-Way House," this side of the South Mills, where they are being rapidly reinforced.

The enemy made three assaults on our troops and were in each instance beaten back with great slaughter. It is said that two of their most prominent officers and about five hundred of their troops have been killed and wounded. So great was the slaughter among them, that notwithstanding their overpowering numbers, they did not attempt further to prevent our small force from retiring in good order and bringing off all our killed and wounded.

The killed (20) and wounded (31) arrived here yesterday afternoon, and the latter were taken immediately to the Hospital.

It is said that so rapid were the discharges from our artillery pieces, that they found their ammunition about to give out much sooner than was at first anticipated, and in consequence our troops lost advantages of importance, one of which was the chance of charging on an almost panic stricken foe. With what ammunition they did have though, it appears they accomplished wonders; having kept at bay eight regiments of the enemy, believed to consist of at least five thousand men, or ten to one.

Further from the Fight.

The steamer Arrow arrived here last night, bringing a couple of our wounded, and two Yankee prisoners, members of the 89th N. Y. Regiment. She also brought 1,100 pounds of ammunition and some ten or twelve boxes of 12 lb. howitzer shot, captured by our forces.

We gathered the following particulars from several aboard the boat, who were engaged in the fight:

The action began at 12 o'clock at a point two miles north of South Mills, whither our forces had proceeded for the purpose of attacking the enemy. Our forces consisted of six companies of the 3rd Georgia Regiment and McComas' Artillery. The companies were not full and the whole number of men on our side may be set down at from three to five hundred.

The enemy's force, by their own admission, through the prisoners captured by us, consisted of five regiments, namely: the 9th New York (Zouaves,) 89th New York, Col Hawkins, 4th Pennsylvania, 31st Massachusetts, and a New Hampshire Regiment, in command of Brig. Gen. Reno.

The battle lasted until 5½ o'clock P. M. when our forces were ordered to fall back on their entrenchments at South Mills, which they did in good order. The enemy encamped on the ground, but during the night became panic stricken and hastily decamped. They made a regular stampede, and so fearful were they, that as they fled, they burned the bridges after them to prevent a successful pursuit.

The casualties on our side are few, consisting of six killed, and about twenty-five wounded. The enemy's loss is very great, but cannot be arrived at with certainty. On the field were a number of graves, and among them one with a headstone marked "Adjutant."

There is reason to believe from the statement of the prisoners that they lost many of their officers; and from all that we have been able to gather, it is probable that the statement we gave yesterday of their loss, namely eight or nine hundred, will prove correct.

We were fearful in our yesterday's issue we would lay ourselves liable to having given a highly colored account of the battle of South Mills, but from the accounts which have since reached us we find a confirmation of nearly everything we there narrated, and if anything, we have rather failed to represent the daring deeds of that little band of heroes in anything like the glowing colors they should be portrayed in.

This affair though apparently trivial, we conceive to have been one of the most successful efforts on the part of our troops to repel the invaders that has taken place during the war. Here we see a small force of about 500 determined men attacking and driving off an enemy of about 5,000.

All honor to the 3rd Georgia. This is twice that they have set an example to our rulers, of the true policy of conducting this war to a successful termination, and according to the wishes and desires of the army and the people.—Their attack and chase after the Indiana Regiment on Chickamacomac beach some time since, gave this gallant regiment a reputation for dash and courage, that caused the Yankees to attempt their capture at South Mills by coming after them in overpowering numbers.—But it appears our gallant leader, Col. Wright, had no idea of giving them an opportunity to carry out their design.

Norfolk Day Book. 22nd *ult.*

The Fight at South Mills.—We understand from a gentleman who obtained his information from an eye-witness, that the repulse of the overwhelming Yankee force at South Mills, by Col Wright's Georgia Regiment and Capt. Ferrebee's Militia company, assisted by a battery of Henningsen's Artillery, was one of the most gallant achievements of the war. The enemy finally fled precipitately to Elizabeth City, where they sought protection under their gun boats. The Southampton Cavalry were ordered to re-inforce Col. Wright, but, taking the wrong road came up in rear of the enemy, and were unwilling to engage such fearful odds. Their appearance, however, gave additional impetus to the movements of the Yankees, and caused the latter to make a more circuitous route to Elizabeth City than they intended.—Had the cavalry taken the right road and pursued the enemy as soon as their panic commenced, it is certain that many of them would have been captured.

The cowardly invaders, on reaching Elizabeth City, betook themselves to their transports, and having got entirely out of danger, the gun boats opened on the town, pouring into it a shower of shell, and destroying, it is said, nearly all the remaining buildings.

It is not believed that the Yankees intended more by this movement than a general raid into the country for the purposes of reconnoissance and plunder.—*Petersburg Express* 22d.

PORTSMOUTH, April 21.—I have just seen an intelligent member of Col. Wright's 3rd Georgia regiment, who was wounded in the battle at South Mills, and I will give you a hurried sketch of his statement concerning the fight. Three militiamen deserted to the Yankees and gave information of our numbers, situation, &c. They landed Friday night a large force and commenced the march. Col. Wright failed to get information of the advance until Saturday morning. He then hurried forward with three companies of infantry, an Artillery company, and one company of cavalry. Reaching a very large old field, skirted by woods, he sent forward some men and burnt the houses, destroyed the fences, &c. The enemy, variously estimated at from five to eight thousand, soon approached unconscious of the force awaiting them.

As soon as they came within long range, the artillery opened with terrible effect upon them, and after silencing their battery our guns ceased firing, that we might induce them to charge. Thinking our battery was disabled they made a furious charge, not knowing that there were infantry awaiting to receive them. When about 250 yards from us, our men were ordered to fire, and after firing about fifteen rounds, loading on the ground and rising on the knee to fire, the enemy filed off on the right and broke for the woods.

Col. Wright, fearing a flank movement, and not having his wagon containing the ammunition, retired in good order to our entrenchments. We hear that the enemy have now retreated to their gunboats. Reinforcements have been sent to Col. Wright. He and his men fought with the most determined courage. On our side the loss was from eight to twelve killed, and about thirty wounded. The enemy's loss is estimated at from 300 to 500. All our wounded were brought off the field but Lieut. Wilson. T. W. H.

[Letter to the Richmond Dispatch.

We learn that on yesterday the Federals sent a flag of truce to South Mills for the purpose of recovering their dead, when, behold! nobody was found there save an old negro man.

We further learn that when the fact became known to the Feds that the foe they so much dreaded was not at South Mills, they very suddenly took it into their heads to take possession of the place. They accordingly started out, but it appears that the move was anticipated by our forces, who reached South Mills before the Yankees, and now defy them to take the place.—*Norfolk Day Book* 22d *ult.*

THE AFFAIR BELOW TRENTON.

A writer in the Hillsboro Recorder gives the following account of the skirmish between a portion of Col. Robinson's Cavalry and a party of Yankees, which occurred on Sunday, the 13th inst., at Mr. Gillett's, below Trenton:

As we learn the facts they are in effect as follows: Lieutenant Colonel Robinson on the evening of Sunday, the 13th inst., was on a scouting expedition, with the companies of Captains Strange, Bryan, Thomas and Turner, being informed by a negro of Mr. Thomas Gillett that a party of the enemy were at the house of his master, on the road from Trenton to Morehead City, and had tied him, the negro escaping. The situation of the house was described—the number of the party supposed to be 180, and it was determined to attack them.

The assault was made at midnight. The house was about fifty yards from the great road, from which led a lane with a ditch on either side between it and the fence, to palings surrounding the yard. The Yankee sentinel was shot down at the mouth of the lane. Our whole force advanced on horseback by way of the lane. Capt. Bryan's company, who were in front, charged up near the palings, and fired until their ammunition was expended. Capt. Strange's company, next in order, who had orders to throw down the fence of the lane and enter the field to the left, after some confusion and delay, from the number of horses pressing in the narrow space, executed the order, and proceeded to the rear of the house. Captain Thomas's company, which was under the charge of a Sergeant, next followed, but seemed to have no distinct order, filling up the lane and preventing the access of Capt. Turner's company, who were to throw down the fence and enter the field on the right of the lane. The first and second Lieutenants of this company and a few others, pressed through that before them, cleared the ditch and fence on this side and entered the field. Captain Turner, as was afterwards ascertained, had been wounded by a shot near the mouth of the lane, and disabled. About thirty men followed Capt. Strange, with whom was Lt. Col. Robinson. Capt. Strange afterwards returned to our forces from the right side of the house, but without the Lt. Colonel. From the time of the first advance of our troops, the enemy had kept up a severe fire from all the windows of the house, and from behind the palings of the yard. Our men bore this fire with steadiness; but after the ammunition of those in front had been exhausted, it seemingly impossible to beat the enemy from their position by men on horseback, an order was given by one of the superior officers to retreat, and the column retreated. Lt. Col. Robinson did not return to his command, and is believed to have been wounded and captured behind the house. Our loss besides Col. Robinson was one man killed and ten wounded, and eleven horses. Seven of the enemy were seen to be shot down, and more are believed to have been struck with our shot.

MARRIED,

On the 22d of April, in Waughtown, by Rev. Wm. Turner, Mr. J. H. IDOL to Miss LUCETTA PEDDICORD; all of Forsyth.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, after a lingering illness, at the residence of his parents in this place, on the 25th ult., in the full assurance of a blessed immortality, A. J. FOLTS, aged 22 years, 4 months and 11 days.

Thus a dearly beloved son has been plucked from the family circle, and a wound inflicted which time can scarcely heal.—He alone, who doeth all things well, can heal the bleeding hearts of a father, mother, sisters and brother. Why then should we mourn, when we know that this our loss is his eternal gain, and that he now reposes "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

Our friend's departure too has caused a void among his companions not easily filled, having endeared himself to his associates by his modest demeanor, genial disposition, and intelligent intercourse. Those who knew him best, esteemed him most.

He was perfectly resigned to his approaching end, and at last fell asleep

"Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

A FRIEND.

BURNSIDE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF NEWBERN, N. C.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
Newbern, March 16, 1862.

GEN. THOMAS, *Adjutant Gen'l U. S. Army:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that after embarking the troops with which I intended to attack Newbern in conjunction with the naval force, on the morning of the 11th, a rendezvous was made at Hatteras Inlet.

Flag-Officer Goldsborough having been ordered to Hampton Roads, the naval fleet was left in command of Commodore Rowan.

Early on the morning of the 12th, the entire force started for Newbern, and that night anchored off the mouth of Slocum's Creek, some 18 miles from Newbern, where I had decided to make a landing.

The landing commenced at 7 o'clock the next morning, under cover of the naval fleet, and was effected with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops. Many, too impatient for the boats, leaped into the water, and waded waist deep to the shore, and then, after a toilsome march through the mud, the head of the column marched within a mile and a half of the enemy's stronghold at 8 P. M., a distance of twelve miles from the point of landing, where we bivouacked for the night, the rear of the column coming up with the boat howitzers about 3 o'clock next morning, the detention being caused by the shocking condition of the roads, consequent upon the heavy rain that had fallen during that day and the whole of the night, the men often wading knee deep in mud, and requiring a whole regiment to drag the eight pieces which had been landed from the navy and our own vessels.

By signals agreed upon, the naval vessels, with the armed vessels of my force, were informed of our progress and were thereby enabled to assist us much in our march by shelling the road in advance.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th I ordered an advance of the entire division, will be understood by the inclosed pencil sketch. Gen. Foster's brigade was ordered up the main county road to attack the enemy's left, Gen. Reno up the railroad to attack their right, and Gen Parke to follow Gen. Foster, and attack the enemy in front, with instructions to support either or both brigades.

I must deter, for want of time, a detailed account of the action. It is enough to say that after an engagement of four hours, we succeeded in carrying a continuous line of field work of over a mile in length, protected on the river flank by a battery of thirteen heavy guns, and on the opposite flank by a line of redoubts of over half mile in length for riflemen and field pieces, in midst of swamps and dense forests, which line of work was defended by eight regiments of infantry, five hundred cavalry, and three batteries of field artillery, of six guns each.

The position was finally carried by a most gallant charge of our men, which enabled us to gain the rear of all the batteries between this point and Newbern, which was done by a rapid advance of the entire force up the main road and railroad, the naval fleet meantime pushing its way up the river, throwing their shot into the forts in front of us.

The enemy, after retreating in great confusion (throwing away blankets, knapsacks, arms, &c.) across the railroad bridge and county-road bridge, burned the former, and destroyed the draw of the latter, thus preventing further pursuit, and causing detention in occupying the town by our military force, but the naval force had arrived at the wharves and commanded it by their guns.

I at once advanced Gen. Foster's brigade to take possession of the town by means of the naval vessels which Commodore Rowan had kindly volunteered for the purpose.

The city was set on fire by the retreating Rebels in many places, but, owing to the exertions of the naval officers, the remaining citizens were induced to aid in extinguishing the flames, so that but little harm has been done.

Many of the citizens are now returning, and we are now in quiet possession of the city. We have captured the printing press, and shall at once issue a daily sheet.

By this victory our combined force have captured eight batteries, containing forty six heavy guns; three batteries of light artillery of six guns each—making in all sixty four guns; two steamboats, and a number of sailing vessels, wagons, horses, a large quantity of ammunition, commissary and quarter-master's stores, forage, and the entire camp equipage of the Rebel troops, a large quantity of rosin, turpentine, cotton etc., and over two hundred prisoners.

Our loss thus far as ascertained will amount to 97 killed and 466 wounded, many of them mortally. Among these are some of our most gallant officers and men. The Rebel loss is severe, but not so great as our own, being effectually covered by their works.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men for their untiring exertion and unceasing patience in accomplishing this work. The effecting of the landing and the approach to within a mile and a half of the enemy's works on the 18th, I consider as great a victory as the engagement of the 14th. Owing to the difficult nature of the landing, our men were forced to wade ashore waist deep, march through mud to a point twelve miles distant, bivouac in low, marshy ground, in a rain storm, for the night, engage the enemy at daylight in the morning, fighting them for four hours amid a dense fog that prevented them from seeing the position of the enemy, and finally advancing rapidly over bad roads upon the city. In the midst of all this not a complaint was heard; the men were only eager to accomplish their work. Every brigade, and in fact every regiment, and I can almost say every officer and man of the force landed, was in the engagement.

The men are all in good spirits, and under the circumstances are in good health. I beg to say to the General Commanding that I have under my command a division that can be relied upon in any emergency.

A more detailed report will be forwarded as soon as I receive the brigade returns. The Brigadier-Generals, having been in the midst of their regiments while under fire, will be able to give me minute accounts.

I beg to say to the General Commanding the army that I have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given me by him before leaving Annapolis, and thus far events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations. I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign; the only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements.

I desire again to bear testimony to the gallantry of our naval fleet, and to express my thanks to Commander Rowan and the officers under him for their hearty and cheerful co-operation in the [illegible] service in the accomplishment of our undertaking.

I omitted to mention that there was a large arrival of re-enforcements of the enemy in Newbern during the engagement which retreated with the remainder of the army by the cars and the country roads.

I have the honor, General,
To be your obed't serv't,
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Brig. Gen Command'g Departm't N. C.

P. S.—I enclose the names of killed and wounded as far as received. The 3d brigade being so far distant it is impossible to communicate with in time for this mail

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

The following regulations of the War Department, in relation to the act of Congress known as the Conscription Act, are published by authority, for the information of the public:

I.—ENROLLMENT AND DISPOSITION OF RECRUITS.

1. An officer not below the rank of Major will be detailed for each State to take charge of the enrollment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation, and disposition of the recruits raised under this act.

2. Application will be made immediately to the Governors of the several States for permission to employ State officers for said enrollment, and in case such permission be not granted, officers of the army will be selected by the Department to perform that duty, under such regulations as may be prescribed. Where State officers are employed, the regulations of the respective States in regard to military enrollment will be observed, as far as applicable.

3. The enrolled men in each State will be collected in camps of instruction by the officers in command of the recruits, the said camps to be selected with reference to health, and the facilities for obtaining subsistence and transportation. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each State, without authority from the department, and to each will be allowed a quartermaster and a commissary.

4. The commandants of the camps of instruction in the several States will call upon the Generals commanding the military departments in which their company may be situated, for competent drill officers to instruct the recruits, and will prepare them for the field as rapidly as possible. They will cause them to be promptly vaccinated, and in ordering them to the field will, as far as practicable, prefer those who have passed through the usual camp diseases. They will establish hospitals in connection with their camps, and make requisition for such medical attendance and stores as may be required.

5. The commandants of regiments, battalions squadrons, and unattached companies, in service on the 16th inst., will send copies of their muster-rolls to the commandant of the proper camp of instruction in their respective States, with officers to take charge of such recruits as may be furnished to said corps. The said commandant will apportion the recruits among such corps in proportion to the deficiency of each, except when otherwise specially directed by the department, allotting, as far as practicable, to each such corps the men from the regions of country in which it has been raised. They will, from time to time, send off such bodies of recruits as are ready for the field, and will report on the first Monday of every month the number of recruits in camp, their condition, the number sent off during the month, and the regiments and corps to which they were sent.

6. The commandants of regiments and corps will distribute the recruits among their several companies, and in such as have not the number of companies allowed by law to a regiment, the said commandants may organize the required number of new companies, after first filling up the existing companies to the minimum numbers required by law—that is to say, for each company of infantry, 64 privates; of cavalry, 60 privates; of artillery, 70 privates.

7. The recruits will be apportioned among the several arms of service, according to their respective wants, consulting as far as practicable the preference of the men. Where a greater number offer for a particular arm than can be assigned to it, the distribution will be determined by lot; but recruits for the cavalry will only be taken from those who furnish their own horses.

II.—VOLUNTEERS FOR ENLISTING CORPS.

8. Persons liable to military service under the above act, not in service on the 16th of April, and wishing to volunteer in any particular company in the Confederate service on the 16th day of April, may report themselves prior to their enrollment at a camp of instruction within their respective States, where they will be enrolled, prepared for the field, and sent to the said company until the same shall be filled up.

9. Recruiting officers may be detailed, with the permission of the Generals commanding military departments, by the commandants of regiments and corps, and sent to their respective States for the purpose of receiving for such regiments and corps, in conformity with regulations heretofore adopted, (General Order No. 8,) volunteers desiring to join them. Such volunteers may be assembled at the camps of instruction in their respective States, prepared for the field, and sent to their respective regiments and corps until the same shall be filled up; or, if ready for the field, may be ordered directly to their corps by the officer so recruiting them.

III.—VOLUNTEER CORPS HERETOFORE AUTHORISED.

10. Persons liable to military service under this act, and not in service on the 16th day of April, may, until the 17th day of May next, volunteer in corps heretofore authorized to be raised by the Secretary of War, or by the Executive of any State, as part of the quota thereof, in pursuance of a call made upon such State by the President. Persons authorized to raise such corps, who may not on that day have the necessary number of men enrolled and mustered into service according to the terms of their authority, will proceed with their men to a camp of instruction in their respective States, and will deliver their muster rolls to the commandant thereof.

11. The commandants of such corps as are completed on or before the 17th day of May, and not otherwise ordered, will report to the commandants of the recruits of their respective States, and with their corps will be placed by him in a camp of instruction, and reported immediately to the department.—Such corps will be under the command of the commandants of recruits in their respective States, and will be prepared for the field in like manner with the recruits, until removed from the camp. They will only be moved under orders from the department, from the Commanding General of the army, or in urgent cases, from the Commanding General of the military department [illegible] situated, and in the department by the officer in command of the camp.

IV.—ADDITIONAL CORPS—GUERILLA SERVICE.

12. Under the prohibition of this act against the organization of new corps, no further authority for that purpose can be given, except that specially provided for in the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to organize bands of Partisan Rangers." For this latter purpose, applications must be made through the Commanding Generals of the military departments in which the said corps are to be employed.

V.—REORGANIZATION OF TWELVE MONTHS CORPS.

13. All regiments, battalions, squadrons, and companies of twelve months volunteers, will reorganize within forty days from the 16th of April, by electing all their officers which they had a right heretofore to elect, and on such days as the brigade commander may prescribe, and the said brigade commanders are hereby ordered to fix and announce the day for such reorganization as soon as practicable. No person who is to be discharged, under the provisions of the act, will take part in such election.

14. The form of holding and certifying the elections will be in conformity with the laws of the State from which the men, or the major part thereof, may come; and when the election of field officers is to be made by company officers, the latter will be first elected. All certificates of election will be returned to the Adjutant-General's office, and the officers will be commissioned by the President. They will, however, on receiving a copy of the certificate of election immediately enter upon duty. Officers not re-elected will be relieved from duty, and the brigade commander will return their names to the Department.

VI.—CORPS RAISED FOR LOCAL DEFENCE.

15. Corps raised for local defence will retain their organization during the term of such enlistment, unless previously disbanded; but members of such corps may volunteer into corps for general service as hereinabove provided.

VII.—DISCHARGES.

16. When any company now in service for twelve months shall, before the 16th day of July next, attain the maximum numbers prescribed by this act, without including the men under 18, and over 35 years of age, all such men may be discharged, and such of them as remain in service on the said day, will, upon their application, be then discharged, whether such maximum be attained or not.

VIII.—TRANSFERS.

17. The right to change company or corps in virtue of re enlistment ceases to exist by the repeal of all laws in regard to re-enlistment; but transfers of individuals or of companies may be made as heretofore, within the discretion of the department.

IX—SUBSTITUTES.

18. When any person liable to military duty under this act, but not yet mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself, with the substitute, to the commandant of a camp of instruction, and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a surgeon or assistant surgeon be pronounced sound, and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government until so accepted and enrolled.

X.—EXEMPTIONS.

19. Persons claiming exemption from military duty under this act, shall be required by the enrolling officer to make oath that they are lawfully exempt under the act of Congress, and shall be furnished by him with certificate of such exemption.

EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE CONSCRIPTION LAW OF CONGRESS.

The following exemption bill was passed by Congress, and signed by the President, just before the adjournment:

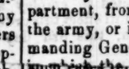
A bill to be entitled "An act to exempt certain persons from enrolment for service in the armies of the Confederate States."

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the service or employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of Confederate or State governments; the members of both Houses of Congress, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate governments allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in actual service on river and railroad routes of transportation; telegraphic operatives and ministers of religion, in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and foundries; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all Presidents and Professors of Colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of the public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents and operatives in wool and other factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be, and are hereby, exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States.

☞ It is estimated that the public debt of the United States, by the 1st January, 1863, will be *fifteen hundred millions.*

Stone-Wall Jackson.—LYNCHBURG, April 18.—A report seemingly reliable, brought by the Orange train this morning, states that Stone Wall Jackson had a fight with the enemy yesterday morning, but the latter being in overpowering force, he fell back and was in full retreat towards Staunton. No statement of loss on either side further than that 40 Confederates were taken prisoners. It is supposed that Jackson would not make a stand until he reached Waynesboro.

Bargains! Bargains!!



The subscriber offers at private sale one or two complete sets of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,—all together or singly. Also a few CARPENTER'S TOOLS and a good WORK-BENCH.

Any person wishing to purchase will please call on me at my Shop, in Salem.

Terms accommodating.

WM. F. SWAIM.

April 18, 1862.—2t.-pd.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

PREPARATION OF SEED CORN.

Messrs. E J. Hale & Sons:—As the time for planting corn is near at hand, perhaps a few remarks relative to preparation of seed may not be wholly unprofitable to some of your readers. It is this:

Put your seed corn in a tight vessel; pour in water enough to swim the corn; then put in a spoonful or so of tar and stir it up well with the hands until the tar is thoroughly mixed and adheres, some to every grain, as if it had been painted with a brush. Your judgment must determine the quantity of tar to be used. You should not use too much; if you do, it will cause the corn to be a little longer coming up. Let your corn stand in this same water two days. I have tried different lengths of time for soaking, but find two days about the right length of time. Some that I soaked eight days came up well. At the end of two days take your corn out of this water, and if it be early in the season, or weather cool, put your corn in a keg, or something of the kind, with holes bored in the bottom. Keep your corn covered with cloths, (yarn peferable,) and occasionally pour a little warm water over it. Keep it thus for about two days, when it will begin to sprout. It is then in fit condition to plant.

If the weather is warm you need not have it by the fire, nor is it necessary to have it in a keg or anything of the kind, but bulk it on your barn floor, or some other place, after first putting some straw or something of the kind under it. Then cover up with cloths and keep wet as before stated until it begins to sprout, when plant. The advantages of this plan are many and various:

1st. The corn comes up much sooner and more regular, being made nearly a week earlier by the process; you can thus have a better chance to kill the young grass, as the corn will bear dirting sooner.

2d. A rain coming immediately after planting, the corn is not apt to come up, as the ground bakes on it, but when sprouted the corn comess up before the ground can bake.

3d. You can plant the number of grains in a hill that you want to stand, and have nearly as good a stand as if you were to drop for a double stand. Thus we will say that you want but one stalk in a place. You will take up in one hand a handful of corn and with the other pick out a sprouted grain every time and drop but one in a place. At the last you will be apt to have five or six grains not sprouted, you can drop them all in one hill; perhaps some of them may come up, but if they all miss it will be but one hill, which will be better than if there were three or four missing hills occasioned by them; or you can, if you prefer, put in a sprouted grain also. There are, from some cause or other, always some grains that do not sprout, and by treating as above there will be no missing hills occasioned by them. This plan of dropping may seem tedious, but by having an extra dropper or so, the work can be done very well, and when you come to thinning and replanting, I think that you will find that you have saved a great deal of time thereby, besides the great advantage of having your corn even.

4th. Bud worms eat the corn but very little—none, I might say. The taste of the tar I think, prevents them. I have planted land with dry corn and had it nearly ruined by them. Then prepared as above and planted and there was scarcely any cut.

5th. Hogs will not root it up, nor will cows pull it up. I have [illegible] that is now invading our country, upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

Prepare your corn as above and you need apprehend no evil from these two sources.

Remarks.—The first sprout that comes out makes the root; you may break that off and it does not hurt your corn in the least.—But you must not break off the one that makes the stalk.

Instead of tarring as above, tar water is said to answer the purpose. Have you a vessel with tar in it and keep water upon it. Stir up this tar two or three times a day. Then pour off the water in another vessel, into which put your corn and follow up as already directed. I have seen this plan recommended in print, but have never tried it. It is somewhat neater, and will I presume, answer the same purpose as the tarring as already described. I have though tried the tarring and will insure it to be all that is herein stated. Try it, Farmers, all! MOORE.

P. S. If the ground be dry it still answers a good purpose, but the corn must be put in moist dirt.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GENERAL BEAUREGARD AND HIS PRISONER, GENERAL PRENTISS.

Prentiss.—You have met and overcome to-day the best troops we have.

Beauregard.—I am glad to hear it, and trust that the result of this day's work may bring your Government to a frame of mind more favorable to peace.

Prentiss.—That can hardly be sir. If your army had pushed on after the battle of Manassas, it might have taken Washington and overrun the North, and brought us to peace. We had an insufficient supply of arms then, and were not prepared. The muskets purchased in Belgium by Fremont were of but little account; you could turn your thumb in the muzzle, the bore was so large. We also procured from England the old arms that have been stored away as useless in London tower ever since the war with Napoleon in 1815. They are of no value whatever. It is only within the last sixty days that we become thoroughly and efficiently armed. Our supply is now ample, and we cannot be overcome. Your Government has made two mistakes—first, in not availing itself of the fruits of the battle of Manassas; and secondly, in waiting until we had become well armed and organized.

The above is copied from the correspondence of the Savannah Republican, from Corinth, by a writer who gives some particulars of the battle, and of a conversation between Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Prentiss, the captured Yankee General. The last remarks of Prentiss about the mistakes of the Confederate Goverment, only reiterate what thousands of the Southern people have believed for some time.

FLORIDA.—The yankees have evacuated Jacksonville, taking their guns, &c., and going to Tybee, as they said. They carried off a number of negroes and union men. While there the officers gave themselves up to the grossest licentiousness and dissipation, robbing every smoke-house and hen-roost within their reach.

The Floridians at once reoccupied the town.

Lands for Taxes.

NOTICE is hereby given that at April term, 1862, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Yadkin, State of North Carolina, the Sheriff of said county returned the following lands to be sold for the taxes due thereon:

150 Acres, adjoining the lands of ——, belonging to the heirs of Wesly Shelton, dec'd:—tax for 1859 and '60, $11 84

200 Acres, adjoining the lands of James Shores, W. P. Stafford and others, belonging to Amelia Roughton, tax of 1859 and '60, - - - - - - $10 08

Unless [illegible] parties come forward and pay the taxes and cost of advertisement, the lands will be sold at the Court-house door in Yadkinville on the 1st Monday in July next.

T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.
by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.
April 16, 1862. 52-6w-pr.adv. $5

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem April 28th, 1862. 52-3m-pd

MORE TROOPS FOR THE WAR!

I AM authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a LEGION for the war. I want an additional regiment of Infantry, two companies of Cavalry, and one company of Artillery. A bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid to each soldier upon his enlistment. Cavalry are required to furnish their own horses, for which the Government will pay them 40 cents per day, and their full value if killed in battle. The best arms and equipments to be had in the Confederacy will be furnished. Recruits will be received singly or by companies. Turn out, and let's make short work with Abe.

☞ Address me for the present at Kinston, North Carolina.

Z. B. VANCE,
Col. Commanding 26th Reg't N. C. T.
April 25, 1862. 52-4t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1862.

Tyre Carter, Adm. of John D. Carter dec'd. vs Wm. H. Carter and others. } Petition to sell Lands to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, that Samuel Messenger and his wife Caroline Messenger, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at our next Court to be held for said County on the 1st Monday of June next, at the Court-house in Winston, and then and there to plead answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex-parte as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court at Office in Winston, this 21st day of April, 1862.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

52-6t-pr. adv. $5

100 Men Wanted!

THE undersigned proposes to raise one hundred brave and able-bodied men, for the [illegible] that is now invading our country, upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

1st. No one whose name is subscribed, shall be bound to go into service, until one hundred names are enrolled.

2nd. The obligations of the company shall not be binding until the subscriber shall pay to each soldier fifty dollars out of his own money.

3rd. The company shall have the privilege of electing its own officers, after the company is formed.

For the performance of the above, we pledge our word and sacred honor.

J. W. THOMAS.

Thrashing Machine for Sale

I AM desirous of disposing of my Thrashing Machine, at an early day.

J. N. BLUM.
Salem, March 20, 1862.—47—6tf.

Writing Paper.

JUST received, 20 Reams At WHITE CAP PAPER
Salem Book Store.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1862.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

GARDEN SEEDS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GARDEN SEEDS just received at the DRUG STORE.
April 11, 1862.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 5 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 5, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7, p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson, G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn, S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin, Amos Stuart, E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Olinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnamon, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton.
19	J E Matthews, T M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21	Jesse Mock, A T Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert.
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad, Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Boljack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. J. W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25-52-4t. C. B. S. C. S.

Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS!

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1861.

THE following Garden Seeds, which we know to be fresh and genuine, have been placed on sale at this Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS A PAPER.

Cabbage,—Low Flat, (large head.)
Radish,—Long Red.
Lettuce,—Early Spring.
Beans,—Bunch and Cornfield.
Beets,—Turnip.
Squash,—Green and White.
Mustard.
Tomato,—Large.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Dr. John Lewis Johnson,

A MEMBER OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA,

HAVING located in Winston, N. C., tenders to the public his professional services in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, and OBSTETRICS.

Having been in the practice of medicine in Virginia and this State, for the last 10 or 12 years, he hopes by diligent attention to his profession, to merit and obtain a liberal share of public patronage. A good supply of medicines and concentrated chemical Extracts on hand. Especial attention given to the treatment of every variety of chronic diseases, &c.

☞ Residence, the Miller House, Winston
March 16, 1862.

Executive Department of North Carolina.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
RALEIGH, March 22nd, 1862.

General Order, No. 5.

ALL NEW COMPANIES OF NORTH Carolina Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into regiments by the State, the Commissioned officers will elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each Company as soon as possible after their arrival in Camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognized unless the same is done by authority of the State and in compliance with its laws.

III. These Troops being raised for immediate field service should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it,) any additional articles must necessarily be lost if brought.

IV. All communications on military matters must be sent to this Office. In no other way will they receive immediate attention.

By order of Governor CLARK, 48-4t
J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

☞ All papers in the State copy four times.

PRINTER'S INK

MANUFACTURED BY

B. A. RANDALL & CO.,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

BOOK, NEWS AND COLORED INKS, of an excellent quality, and warranted equal to the best northern make.

BOOK INK at 50 cents to $4 per lb., in cans of 1 to 10 pounds.

NEWS INK, (fine) at 30 cents per lb., for all orders of 100 pounds and upwards.

NEWS INK (very fine) at 40 cents per lb., in kegs of 25 and 50 pounds.

COLORED INKS at $1 to $8 per lb., in half pound and pound cans.

Every paper inserting this advertisement for one month and sending us a copy of their paper, will receive pay for the same upon purchasing three times the amount of their bill from us.

B. A. R. & CO.,
April 11, 1862. 50-1m

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY.
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL.
No. 1. EXTRA PALE DAMAR.
JAPAN.
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1862.

Mrs. Virginia Atkinson,	Fleete Longworth,
J. B. Barrow,	Lewis Mize,
Mrs. Emily Boles,	James F. Mendenhall,
J. F. Delap,	Wiley Nifong,
Catharine Dunkins,	Mrs. Nancy Samuels,
Mrs. Susan K. Floyd,	T. B. Stimpson. 2
" Nancy Fisher,	Miss Victoria Teague
H. H. Haizlip,	Thos. R. Tate,
Miss Levenia Hines,	C. A. Transue,
J. C. Holder,	Miss Nancy Vogler,
Mr Joyner (pumpmaker)	" Mihala Willard.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1862.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Dec. 12, 1861.

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

FIVE CENTS REWARD

LEFT my employment, without my knowledge or consent, some time ago, RANSOM RILEY, a bound boy about 11 or 12 years old, and is supposed to have left the county. He left without cause, and I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

The above reward will be given for his delivery at my house, but no thanks.

J. W. BINKLEY.

Lewisville, N. C. Jan. 10, 1862.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

CAVALRY!

I AM AUTHORIZED TO ENLIST AND muster into service, **Companies of Cavalry** for the war, to be formed into a battalion. Officers raising companies are invited to communicate with me.

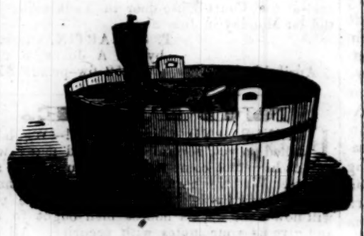
PETER W. HAIRSTON,
Fulton, Davie County, N. C.

March 14—3wpd.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf,

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf

CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint thd following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H. M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County,
September 25th, 1861.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S

Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,		$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,		5 00
Six copies,	do do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do do	105 00
One Hundered copies,	do do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. B. For the present, address the publishers at Grenada, Mississippi.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem' Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

A HE PRESS O F ICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca. Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND

TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

WE CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 28th, 1862. 48-1m

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,393	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	749	5878	14779
Bertie	5,346	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5347	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6 647	219	2471	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	15915
Catawba	9,038	98	1664	10306
Chatham	12,556	504	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	0166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10 103	109	2131	12 48
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1283	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13 378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6 601	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,246	374	716	15726
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6 490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,069	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,130	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,926	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15.738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8 961	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3 948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2 910	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8196
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5'693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4081	11628
New Hanover	10.617	766	10339	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6918	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5106	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7948
Person	5,798	318	5196	11231
Pitt	7 480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	320	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5416	14190
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3 596	265	2465	6357
Watauga	4 771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3196	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8 229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.

Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers publisxed six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 70 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published,

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 4 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 2 cent an ounce.

Out Trancient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE "SOUTHERN MONTHLY."

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THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,780.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'ion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 8
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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